

## THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, April 5. will be performed, Shakespeare's Historical Play of

### KING HENRY IV.

WITH THE HUMOURS OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

Sir John Falstaff, Mr WILSON;  
The Prince of Wales, Mr WOODS;  
Carrier, Mr O'REILLY;  
Francis, Mr KIPPLING;  
And Hotspur, Mr KEMBLE;  
Lady Percy, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.  
To which will be added, the Musical Farce, of The  
**POOR SOLDIER.**  
Patrick, (the Poor Soldier), Mr BELL;  
Bagatelle, Mr LA-MASH;  
Father Luke, Mr O'REILLY;  
Captain Fitzroy, Mr MICHEL;  
Dermot, Mr BLAND, Jun;  
And Darby, Mr KIPPLING.  
Kathleen, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;  
And Norah, Mrs KEMBLE.

### Dunn's Assembly Rooms.

BY Desire of several Ladies of distinction, there is to be an  
**ASSEMBLY TO-MORROW**, being the 4th of  
April. Tickets 3s. each.

### MR MAHON'S CONCERT

NOT being well attended, on account of some mistake in  
having it postponed, the Governor and Directors of  
the Musical Society have advised him to take another, which  
is fixed for Tuesday the 4th of April.

#### A PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

**FIRST ACT.**  
Overture, new, HAYDN.  
Sings, Mrs STEWART.  
Duet for Violin and Violoncello, by Messrs REINAGLE  
and MAHON—Stamitz, as performed by Croftill and  
Cramer;—Song, Signior URBANI.  
Solo Concerto on the Violin by MR MAHON.

**SECOND ACT.**  
Solo Concerto on the Clarinet, now, by MR MAHON;  
Song, Mrs STEWART, (by particular desire) Sweet Echo.  
Solo Concerto on the Violoncello by MR REINAGLE,  
As performed by Croftill—Borghi.  
To conclude with the Battle Piece, composed by Mr Mahon.  
Mr Mahon hopes, that the Lovers of Music will favour  
him with their company on the above night, being his last  
time of performing in Edinburgh.

An Explanation of the Battle Piece will be delivered at the  
door of the Concert Room.  
Tickets (Price Three Shillings) to be had at Mr Mahon's  
Lodgings, Advocate's Close, third stair, left hand, first door;  
and at the Music Shops.

This Day is published, price One Shilling,  
By J. SIBBALD, Edinburgh,  
**THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,**  
OR LITERARY MISCELLANY,  
FOR MARCH.  
(With a View of Roxburgh Castle.)

Register of the weather for March; account of Roxburgh  
castle; manners of the ancient Welsh; love letter from  
the Earl of Loudon to Lady M. Montgomery; Dr An-  
derson's observations on the migration of herrings; re-  
markable instances of honesty and friendly care of the un-  
fortunate among the inhabitants of the Hebrides; ob-  
servations on longevity, by Dr Fothergill; description of  
two extraordinary caverns; curious letter from an Afri-  
can prince to George I. giving an account of the man-  
ners of his court and kingdom; on the power and views  
of France, her commerce, marine, and manufactures; on  
the impolicy of Hanover in acceding to the Germanic  
league; Gillies's history of ancient Greece; origin and  
genius of the Grecian mythology; works of the Grecian  
authors and artists compared; Gordon's sermons on prac-  
tical subjects; Douglas on the antiquity of the earth; Ba-  
ron Munchausen's marvellous travels; extracts from Ta-  
bleau de Paris—observations on public and private man-  
ners; epistle to James Boswell, Esq; by Peter Pindar;  
Peter, a German tale; Argyle's levee, by the late Lord  
Binning; song set to music—the Twiddle and a Friz.  
With a variety of other articles.

**THE Curious and Philosophical Ladies**  
and Gentlemen of this truly learned and very re-  
spectable City, are respectfully informed, that that most al-  
luring piece of MECHANISM the SPEAKING FIGURE,  
"which, though inanimate, will hold discourse, and with  
"the powers of reason seems inspired!" is just arrived from  
London, and will be exhibited in a few days.  
The particulars of which will be announced in the public  
newspapers.

### MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow at Whitfunday next, L. 1000  
Sterling on heritable security.  
For particulars apply to George Johnston, writer in Edin-  
burgh.

### Money to Lend.

To be lent immediately, or at Whitfunday next,  
**SIX HUNDRED POUNDS** on heritable security, and  
**FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS** on personal security.  
For particulars, apply to George Johnston writer, corner  
of Crichton Street, Edinburgh.

### Teas, Spirits, and Wines,

Wholesale and Retail.

**JOHN STURROCK**, Tea and Spirit Dealer, Edinburgh,  
most respectfully informs his CUSTOMERS, that he has  
OPENED a New Warehouse, opposite the head of Black-  
friars Wynd, High Street, Edinburgh, where, and at his Old  
Warehouse, head of Canongate, the public will be supplied  
with TEAS, SPIRITS, and WINES, of the best qualities,  
and at the lowest prices.

His present retail prices are as follow, viz.

Per Pound.	Per Gallon.
Best Bohea Tea,	2 0
Ordinary Congo,	2 6
Good middling ditto,	3 0
Good ditto,	3 6
Fine ditto,	4 0
Finest ditto,	4 6
Good Souchong,	5 0
Fine ditto,	5 6
Finest ditto,	6 0
Singlo Green,	3 6
Finest ditto,	4 0
Good Hyfon,	6 0
Finest ditto,	8 0
Raw Coffee,	1 8
Roasted ditto,	2 6
Best Double Rum,	8 0
Good ditto,	7 0
Single ditto,	6 0
Best Brandy,	8 0
Good ditto,	7 0
Single ditto,	6 0
Good Geneva,	6 0
Middling ditto,	5 0
Rem Shrub,	8 0
Brandy ditto,	8 0
Proof Whisky,	3 6
Strong ditto,	4 0
Port, Sherry, and	
Lisbon Wines,	1 6
in bottles,	
English Carcavilla, do.	1 0
Cyder & Perry, ditto	8 0

Retailers and others who take large quantities will be al-  
lowed a reasonable discount from the above prices.

### Exhibition of Mechanical Figures.

At the large room, next door to Corrie and Sutherland's  
music shop, Bridge-street, on Thursday the 6th A-  
pril, will be exhibited, the following surprising pieces of  
Mechanism, viz.

#### AUTOMATON WRITER.

This curious and beautiful Figure, three feet in height, is  
placed at the end of a common table in the open room, where  
it Writes with pen and ink on paper, whatever is proposed  
to it.

#### SPEAKING FIGURE.

This elegant Figure, which represents FAME descending,  
will give pertinent Answers to whatever Questions may be  
put to it, either in a loud voice or a whisper. And to show that  
it has no connection with the artist, it will be moved from  
its place and turned round, so as to be viewed on all sides by  
the company.

Besides these, there will be exhibited several other curious  
Pieces of Philosophic Mechanism.

Admittance only One Shilling.  
Hours of Exhibition from twelve to three, and from seven to  
nine in the evening.

### NEW invented Patent Steel Spring

TRUSSES and BALSAMIC DROPS for Hernias  
or Ruptures in both sexes, either single, double, in infancy,  
or old age, and without any depending strap or belt.

By the use of this incomparable invention, the orifice of  
the abdomen is so effectually secured as to be in no danger of  
a relapse; and by the assistance of the Balsamic Drops, the  
orifice is soon contracted, the rupture healed, and in a short  
time the cure is rendered complete and permanent. These  
valuable Trusses, which are the product of several years stu-  
dy, and a close attention to the above important branch of  
Surgery, are entirely of a new construction. The Bolster or  
Compress slides in a horizontal direction, so as to be brought  
to cover the ruptured part, by which contrivance the Truss  
can never fail fitting the patients of whatever size, or in  
whatever situation the rupture may be. The bolster turns  
upon a swivel, in the inside of which is contained a spring  
lock, which after the rupture has been carefully returned,  
and the Truss fastened on, by a gentle pressure of the hand,  
acts at discretion, and secures the convex part firm to the  
orifice, while at the same time, its elasticity is so well pre-  
served, that it yields to bodily motion, and remains perfect-  
ly flexible in every attitude.

Encouraged by the approbation of several of the most emi-  
nent surgeons of both England and Scotland, who have  
unanimously pronounced these Trusses the most complete  
yet offered to the Public.—the proprietor now presumes  
to offer them to the afflicted, as the most certain and effica-  
cious means of cure, and has appointed vendors in most of  
the principal towns of Great Britain.—Of whom also may be had,  
A New Treatise on RUPTURES, illustrated with copperplates,  
wherein the parts are accurately delineated, and the oblique  
defect of the intestines shown; together with an anatomical  
description of the whole, and the most approved method  
of returning the rupture, previous to the application of the  
Truss, clearly pointed out, and fully explained.

These Trusses and Drops to be had of Messrs. Husband,  
elder, and Co, opposite to the Iron Church, Edinburgh.

### LANDS TO SELL,

In the County of Berwick, and Parish of Coldingham.  
(Place and Day of Sale altered.)

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the  
19th day of July 1786 (if not sooner disposed of by pri-  
vate bargain), within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, E-  
dinburgh, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part  
of the Lands of HILLEND, containing 164½ acres En-  
glish measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and  
hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable,  
the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated, and com-  
mand a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon  
the post road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles  
of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth,  
where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price.  
There is a very neat mansion-house on the estate, with a  
complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of  
Wedderburn, and pay an yearly fee duty of 7d. Sterling.

At the same time will be exposed to SALE, what re-  
mains to run of an ANNUITY of L. 140 Sterling yearly,  
payable at two terms in the year, Candlemas and Lammas,  
by equal portions, for twenty years, the first payment of  
which commenced at Candlemas 1772.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Ber-  
wick, or to Thomas Johnston of Templehall, one of Mr Con-  
stable's trustees, who has power to conclude a bargain  
any time before the sale; and the title-deeds of the lands,  
and copies of the articles of the roup, may be seen in the  
hands of Adam Watson, writer in Dunfermline, or George John-  
ston writer, corner of Crichton-street, Edinburgh.

The REPORT from the Select Committee to whom  
it was referred to examine and state the several  
Accounts, and other Papers presented to the  
House in this Session of Parliament, relating to  
the public Income and Expenditure, is now lying  
upon the Table of the House of Commons, for the  
perusal of the Members. As this Report is  
highly interesting to the Public, we shall present  
our Readers with some Extracts from it.

### ABSTRACT of the several Articles of public Receipt and Expenditure.

#### RECEIPT.

From 3th January 1785, to 3th January 1786.  
Total net payments into the Exchequer, from  
3th Jan. 1785 to 3th Jan. 1786, L. \*12,499,916

Deduct therefrom	
The repaid duties paid by the East India Com- pany,	401,118
Excess beyond the future amount of the win- dow duties,	56,101
	L. 12,042,697
Further produce of the window duty, imposed by the 24th Geo. III.	253,534
Further produce of the duty on two-wheel and four-wheel carriages,	107,186
To complete the former duty on male-servants,	42,444
Further produce of the duties on horses, wag- gons, and carts,	73,610
Further produce of taxes imposed in 1784,	22,000
Further produce of taxes imposed in 1785, In- cluding the improvement of the medicine duty,	242,000
Paid at the Excise and Alienation Office, in part of civil list,	14,000
Produce of the land and malt,	2,600,000
	L. 15,973,471

#### EXPENDITURE.

Interest and charges of the public debts,	L. 9,275,769
Exchequer bills,	258,000
Civil list,	900,000
Charges on aggregate fund,	64,600
Navy,	1,800,000
Army,	1,600,000
Ordinance,	348,000
Militia,	91,000
Miscellaneous services,	74,174
Appropriated duties,	66,538

L. 14,478,181

#### ANNUAL SURPLUS,

* This sum is made from the following receipts:	
From the Customs,	4,586,463
Excise,	5,392,642
Stamp,	1,162,694
Incident,	1,358,113

L. 12,499,916

It appears by the Appendix to this valuable Report,  
that a part of the Annual Produce of the Public  
Revenue is not applicable to the payment of any  
part of the Interest of the National Debt, or of  
the general Services of the Country.

The Articles and Sums which compose this part,  
are the following:

Duty on cotton wool,	L. 1000
— canvas and lawns,	9847
— coinage duty on wines,	6117
Stamp duty on parchment, per Hanaper Office,	3698
Four and a half per cent.	19,149
Sixpence per pound on pensions,	45,800
First fruits of clergy,	5640
Tenths of clergy,	9888
Stamps for Judges' salaries,	11,000
Duty on gun senega,	238
Cambries and sugars (1766)	1349
Apples imported,	565
Sugars (1764)	2770
Meals (1776)	1259
Verdigrease,	2025
Licenses for selling Lottery tickets,	1000
Rent of Savoy land,	1

L. 121,595

The fillings and pence are omitted here, but are inserted  
in the Report.

The Report concludes with the following Observa-  
tions:—

"There are some charges on the Post-office, and  
other offices of revenue, arising from different grants  
and acts of Parliament, by which certain annuities  
are made payable thereon; but as these are issued at  
the different offices of collection, previous to the  
payment of the Exchequer, your Committee have  
not brought them to account under the head of pub-  
lic expenditure; the sums by which they are de-  
frayed not being stated on the other side as any part  
of the public receipt.

"There are some additional articles, both of ex-  
penditure and receipt, of which your Committee  
think it right to take notice, though they have not  
inserted them in their abstract, as considering them  
improper to be included in accounts of the perma-  
nent peace establishment of the country, and of its  
present annual revenue. The first article of this de-  
scription, and probably the most considerable, con-  
sists of the additional demands which may be made  
for the service of the navy, before it is put com-  
pletely on the footing on which the future peace es-  
tablishment is calculated; these cannot be stated  
with precision; but it appears from the account de-  
livered by the Navy Board, that the probable amount  
may be from 1,200,000 l. to 1,600,000 l.

"In this article no provision appears to be made  
for the present outstanding debt of the navy. Your  
Committee find, that on the 31st of December  
1785, it did amount to 2,537,764 l.; towards the  
satisfying which there remained to be applied  
825,275 l.—remainder 1,712,489 l. But it is sta-  
ted, that from the delay in calling for payment of  
many of the charges of which it is composed, a float-  
ing arrear to this extent may generally be expected  
to subsist; and as it neither bears interest in its pre-  
sent shape, nor will require to be funded, it cannot  
occasion, either in present or in future, any addition  
to the annual charge upon the public.

"The only article to which your Committee  
think it necessary, separately, to call the attention  
of the House, is that of the relief of the American  
sufferers; but it is not for the Committee to deter-  
mine what sum Parliament may think proper to allot  
for this purpose, either as temporary relief, or when  
the investigation of the several claims shall have been  
completed.

"From what has been stated, the House will ob-  
serve, that no accurate estimate can be formed of the  
total sums which may arise beyond the average a-  
mount of the expences before stated, and which may  
therefore require a separate provision. But upon  
the whole, your Committee conceive, that the means  
of defraying the expences (exclusive of the average  
income above stated) may be expected to be suffi-  
cient for the purpose.

"In the first place, your Committee have taken  
no credit in the foregoing statements for the profits  
which may annually be expected from lotteries,  
whenever Parliament shall think proper to avail it-  
self of that mode of raising money.

"It appears, that the profit on the lottery of last  
year was nearly 140,000 l.; this alone would be  
an addition to the annual income, probably greater  
than the sum which would be added to the annual  
expenditure, even on the supposition of its being ne-  
cessary to provide funds for the whole amount of the  
contingent expences above stated.

"A further sum may also be expected to arise  
for some years to come, under the head of army sa-  
vings. It appears by the acts of appropriation in  
several sessions, that a variety of miscellaneous arti-

cles of this description, amounting in the whole to a  
very large sum, were brought in aid of the army  
services for several years after the conclusion of the  
war before the last. From the extent of the grants  
for army services in the course of the late war, simi-  
lar savings may naturally be expected, and probably  
to a large amount, as provision has recently been  
made for a more speedy investigation of all the de-  
pending accounts.

"A balance is also due from the East India Com-  
pany, for the subsistence of troops in India, and on  
account of victualling of the navy, pursuant to the  
21st of his present Majesty, c. 65. The propriety  
of applying to the public purposes a portion of the  
unclaimed dividends of the funds (consistently with  
the strictest regard to the security of the creditors of  
the nation) and the means of rendering the Crown  
lands more beneficial than at present, are also objects  
which seem to fall under this consideration.

"But, independent of the articles which have  
here been stated, your Committee trust that they  
shall not be thought to exceed the limits of the duty  
prescribed to them by the House, in observing, that  
the present subsisting taxes, if the due collection  
thereof could be secured by measures adequate to the  
purpose, would probably afford an ample provision  
for any deficiencies which may at any time be found,  
either in these resources, or in the particulars which  
compose the general income of the public, and would  
insure a permanent annual surplus, applicable to the  
reduction of the national debt, in such manner as the  
wisdom of Parliament shall direct."

Among the vouchers in the Appendix to this  
Report, there is one authenticating the information  
given in this paper on the 17th inst. viz. That the  
Directors of the Bank had undertaken the manage-  
ment of the public debt at a reduced price. The  
annual saving to the public on this article, as ap-  
pears from the voucher, is twenty-four thousand  
eight hundred and fifty-three pounds.

#### STATE of the REVENUE of IRELAND.

Hereditary revenue,	L. 656,826 4 8
Additional duties,	382,332 11 11
Stamp duties,	34,580 1 2
New taxes granted as an equivalent for the exploded commercial adjustment, 140,000 l. which will amount to at least	300,000 0 0
	L. 1,376,738 17 9
Paid to pensioners, absentees, &c.	
Pension list, civil establishment,	L. 88,190 7 6
Ditto military establishment,	6,031 0 0
	L. 94,244 7 6
Money annually drained from the nation, by the absentees,	1,108,480 0 0
By persons resident in England, and pos- sessing places in Ireland,	750,760 0 0

If a million of money be applied every year in the  
purchase of stock, although the payment be made  
only once in six months, and the stock be purchased  
at about 77 per cent. in the course of ten years a-  
bove twenty-one millions of stock would be redeemed,  
as may easily be seen by adding half-yearly the  
principal and interest of that actually paid off, to the  
amount of the fund so applied. But if the payments  
should be made more frequently, as once in three  
months, or, as would be better still, monthly, the  
magnitude and rapidity of the reduction would be  
much more considerable. According to the above  
plan, at the end of ten years, above 2,200,000 l.  
would be the amount of the fund annually to be ap-  
plied, which would purchase 2,750,000 l. of stock;  
and beyond this period the annual encrease would be  
altonifying.

It is a proof of our own excellent condition, that  
we are about to borrow money in order to pay off  
the national debt.

Mr Pitt has the best ground for confidence in the  
efficacy of his scheme of finance, for he means to  
support the credit of the nation by adding to the  
burthens of the people.

The amount of our debt is in fact no more than  
the sum of interest which we have annually to pay.  
The capital is nothing, since the option of paying it  
off lies with the creditor. What shall we say then  
to a scheme of redemption, which enjoins us at all  
times, when we want money, to procure it by a  
loan, and encrease the annuity, whatever may be the  
terms, rather than apply the surplusses for the time  
being to the exigency?

#### TO BE SOLD.

At James and William Gordon's in Leith,  
**A Quantity of the Large Broad White**  
Kidney POTATOES, being of the very best kinds,  
and warranted sound, and good for Seed.

#### Law Cases and Session Papers.

TO BE SOLD, at the shop of ANGUS and SON, Station-  
ers in Aberdeen, upon the 16th day of May next,  
**TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES of SESSION PAPERS,**  
in causes before the Lords of Session in Scotland, betwixt the  
years 1740 and 1774, by the most eminent lawyers of the  
last, as well as the present age.

Some of the later volumes contain all the Political Dis-  
putes in the counties of Renfrew, Linlithgow, Fife, Stirling,  
Perth, Cromarty, and Forfar, &c. with one complete vo-  
lume of Burgh Politics, in contested elections throughout Scot-  
land.—As also, Two very Large Volumes of all the Cases  
determined by the House of Peers, upon appeals from Scot-  
land, betwixt the years 1755 and 1765 inclusive, in regular  
order, upon the appellant and respondents side, with copies  
of the judgment on each case.

The whole procedure in the Douglas Cause, in four vo-  
lumes 4to, containing the Memorials for each party, and  
the proof on both sides, upon which the cause was finally de-  
termined in the House of Peers.

Several other BOOKS to be sold, at the same time and  
place.  
None of the Volumes of Session Papers will be sold se-  
parately;—and all will go to the highest offerer, by pri-  
vate sale.





# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 20.

**AGREED** to the report of the resolutions of Monday last, for regulating the Newfoundland fishery.

Ordered in a bill thereupon.  
The House proceeded to ballot for a Select Committee, to try the merits of the petition of Mr Campbell, complaining of an undue election for the Shire of Nairn: the following members, their names remaining on the reduced list, were called to the table to be sworn:

Mr J. Selwyn,	Mr H. Thornton,
Mr Cricket,	Mr Orchard,
Hon. Mr Cocks,	Mr Burrell,
Sir James Duff,	Mr R. Thornton,
Mr D. Pulteney,	Mr Langdon,
Mr Edil,	Mr James Gordon,
Hon. Mr Ryder,	
Lord Viscount Maitland,	
Mr M. Dowall,	

The House was somewhat embarrassed on account of Sir James Duff's leaving the House, not knowing how to proceed in so new a case. After several expedients being proposed, Sir James at length appeared; he assured the House, he would by no means have withdrawn from his place, if he had not been assured by one of the parties, that his name did not remain on the reduced list.

## THE BUDGET, AND REDUCTION OF THE SINKING FUND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and in a speech of near three hours went into a statement of the situation of our finances, and into a detail of the measures to be adopted for the diminution of the public burdens.—He called the attention of the House to a subject, to which not only the public at large of this kingdom, but foreign nations were at this instant attentive. It was a measure, in the necessity of which every man of every party was agreed; they might differ about the means of effecting it, or about the manner in which those means were to be applied; but it was agreed on all hands, that it was absolutely requisite to appropriate a certain sum to the gradual discharge of our debt, and the sum generally mentioned for that purpose was a million annually. Such a measure he felt happy that it was his lot now to enforce; he felt also much pleasure that he was not about to proceed on any verbal statement. Words may be forgotten, or may be misrepresented; but there was now on the table a clear and perspicuous detail of every circumstance, to which he was certain that every gentleman present had given a degree of attention adequate to its consequence, and which would therefore preclude any necessity on his part of entering more largely into the subject than was requisite, to impress it on the recollection of those who were present.

In the report before the House, two statements had been given; one of the actual revenue of a year ending Michaelmas 1785, and the other ending January 5, 1786. The amount of the first was 15,379,000 l. of the second 15,397,000 l. exclusive of fractions. These sums were stated with great clearness to arise either from the permanent revenue, or from the annual grants, which were carefully distinguished; and with a like attention the repaid duties from the East India Company, which did not constitute a part of the produce of the present year, had been subjected, as also a difference in the amount of the window duty, which from the mode of the late assessment was not likely to arise in any future year. There had also been added the amount of those taxes which being raised by assessments had not yet been received, such as the house tax, the commutation tax, the servants, horse and waggon taxes, the amount of which however could be very minutely ascertained. But there were others which stood in a different predicament, and of which a loose estimate was all that could be expected; these were the taxes of 1784, and of last year, of which it was impossible to ascertain the produce, as they had not yet their full and direct operation. That they would produce much more than what they were now taken for, was evident, when it was considered that in the two annual statements, the one ending Michaelmas 1785, the other January 6, 1786, there was no less an increase in the latter, from the mere advance of a quarter, than 103,000 l. including the modification of the game tax, which had yielded about 20,000 l. of that sum. This in itself was sufficient to determine that the produce of the taxes last imposed could not be at once ascertained. Successive discoveries in these cases were followed by gradual regulation; and it was only from the experience of years that any thing decisive could be collected. But the taxes raised by assessment he had every reason to think perfectly accurate: those, perhaps, on pawnbrokers, attorneys, post horses, and salt, which remained of the budget of last year, were probably less so; yet he was of opinion, that the estimates were framed in such a manner, that they should rather be suspected of a diminution than of an excess of the reality. When we considered the progressive increase of revenue since the peace; when we recollected the effectual check which had been given to the contraband trade, and saw how much more may yet be done in that line, we may certainly look forward to consequences, which, though not perfectly established, were in the highest degree probable. Much reformation was yet wanted in the articles of spirits, tobacco, salt, and wines; on the last article alone he was of opinion, that such regulations might be made as would be equivalent to the greatest deficiency of the present revenue, which the most dependent mind may entertain. It would be alleged, he observed, in support of this assertion, that the quantity of wines drank in Great Britain, had been doubled within these twenty years; yet such were the frauds committed on the revenue in this article, that on an average of ten years, ending in 1746, the duties on wines were much greater than they are at present.

Having thus stated the amount of the revenue, and the probability of its increase, he proceeded to the mention of our expenditure, which he stated at 14,478,000 l. Of this, he remarked, there were some parts which would not admit of any reduction;

these were the interest of our debt, the civil list, the Exchequer bills, and the charges on the aggregate fund. In the charges for the ordinary and extraordinary of the navy, the case was very different; the present amount of both was 1,800,000 l. much of which was incurred by the expenses of ships, either building or repairing, as it was for many years determined to keep a navy superior to what had ever been in time of peace. These expenses, however, had so far overcharged the general account, that it was the opinion of the Board of Admiralty, that after four years it would be reduced to less than 600,000 l. per annum. The army extraordinary, which now swelled the total to 1,600,000 l. should also, it was stated, after the same time, admit of an annual reduction of 360,000 l. The peace establishment of the ordnance had been increased to 348,000 l. because many inconveniences had been felt from the curtailment of former periods; but a proportionate reduction had taken place in the militia, which yet, he flattered himself, would be considered as effective, and as useful as before. On the whole, however, as the amount of the revenue was apparently on the increase, and our expenditure on the contrary would admit of much diminution after a short period, he would take the lowest amount of the former, which appeared on the report, viz. — 15,379,000 l. And subtracting the latter — 14,478,000 l.

There appeared a surplus of — 901,000 l.

This surplus taken at 900,000 l. it was his intention to augment to a million, by raising new taxes to the amount of 100,000 l. but these, he thought, were such as would not admit of much objection. The first was an additional duty on spirits, which he was of opinion they could well bear, of 1 d. per gallon; they could not, in his opinion, be taxed too highly, unless the excess was such as that it would probably lessen the revenue. The amount of this he stated at 60,000 l. The second was a tax on deals and battens imported from Norway; this he observed was little more than a modification of the present tax, which was laid without any regard either to the value or dimensions of the timber; by apportioning it to both, he thought 30,000 l. additional may be collected. The third was a tax on articles of luxury, which could not therefore meet with much objection; perfumery, and hair powder were articles seemingly of trifling import, but from these, he thought, a revenue might be raised of 20,000 l. per annum, which, added to the foregoing, might be reckoned probably at 100,000 l. the sum which was required to make up the million thus to be applied.

He was, however, sorry to say, that the advantages resulting from this measure could not be acquired but by continuing for a time the existing burdens on the people. Nay more, it would be necessary that when any extraordinary expenses should arise, they should be defrayed by a proportionate exertion, without infringing on the sum which should be indispensably devoted to this purpose. The burdens which were imposed by the late war could not yet be annihilated, and the sums which were required for such purposes should not be placed in competition with the revenue of the current year, but should be considered as extraordinary, which, in whatever year they occurred of the four next ensuing, should be provided for by an extraordinary exertion. Of these the principal was the recede of the navy extraordinary; which in the course of the four years, would require a provision of about two millions.—The miscellaneous charges, which consisted chiefly of provisions for the army, and bills of exchange drawn for the charges of the Plantations, were somewhat beyond their usual and necessary bounds, but would gradually be diminished. A sum would also be necessary for the construction of those fortifications which the House may hereafter think it prudent to adopt; and the unfortunate sufferers in America formed another claim on our compassion, as far as it could be indulged consistently with our own situation: the probable amount of all these he stated at three millions. These however should be considered as extraordinary and incidental charges, which it was not necessary to provide for by any additional tax, and which should not, he said, prevent him from applying 250,000 l. the next quarter ending the 5th of July, to the discharge of our debt. In the first place, to meet these charges, when three quarters of the million were advanced, he did not despair of finding a surplus of 440,000 l. in the Exchequer. To account for this he went into a long detail of the probable amount of the Sinking Fund, which must be the consequence of increasing in addition to our revenue. A second source, he said, was an enquiry into the army savings of the war, from which much was to be expected. A similar examination had followed the war preceding, which had produced a sum of no less than 700,000 l. Much more, he observed, was now to be expected from the larger scale of the war; from the increased distance, on account of which the regiments were not so soon recruited; and still more from the loose and irregular manner in which, he was sorry to say, the accounts had been conducted. From the militia accounts large sums were expected, and much was already ascertained. One regiment of regulars had their accounts inspected, and in those of that one a deficiency was discovered of 20,000 l. He did not mean to infer that the same proportion would hold in all of those who were to be examined; but he thought that the total may fairly and moderately be estimated at 300,000 l. and as many other besides the non effective accounts, and very large balances in the hands of those who were to remit money to America, were to be taken into consideration, he did not imagine that he by any means exaggerated when he considered the whole as amounting to a million. The Lottery also, if continued through these four years, would afford a profit of 140,000 l. per annum, or 560,000 l. The consolidation of the Customs, a business not less of profit to the State than of utility to the individual; the disposal of the Crown lands; the debts of the East India Company, and some impôts of consequence, on ac-

count of the pending negotiations which it would now be imprudent to mention, could all be brought forward to meet this extraordinary expenditure, and to justify the assertion, that if they were not found equivalent, it would at least be found necessary to raise, in a very small degree, the burdens of the subject, to make good their deficiency. Even if it was found necessary to fund the whole; it would be no objection to the present plan, but would operate as an additional reason, as far as three millions bore a proportion to 250, that we should proceed more directly to the liquidation of our debt.

To this purpose, it was his intention that a million annually should sacredly and unalienably be applied; that the dividends of the stocks thus purchased, and all the annuities which should fall in, should be made to accumulate in an increasing ratio, without interruption or diminution. By this means, in twenty-eight years, a revenue of four millions per annum would be left unincumbered, to the gradual discharge of our debt; after which, it would, in his opinion, be sufficient to apply that sum alone, and to suffer the dividends and annuities to go to the diminution or annihilation of those taxes which were found most oppressive. This sum he would vest in the hands of commissioners to be applied, to elude any option in its disposal, either in the Minister, or the Parliament, for the time being, by ordering that it should be paid to the commissioners from the Exchequer immediately after the dividends; by which means it could not be anticipated for any other use, unless by a specific act of Parliament: the commission to consist of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, all for the time being.

To prevent either the reality or the suspicion of fraudulent proceedings in the Commissioners, by bringing in large sums into the market for private purposes; he thought it would be necessary to enact, that all sums in hand at the beginning of a quarter, should be divided into as many sums as there were transfer days in that quarter, each to be disposed of on its respective day; except when stock should arise to par, when the purchases should be made at saleable proportions, after due notice given to the proprietors. After a long recapitulation of the foregoing statements, and after enforcing at great length the positions he had laid down, he concluded with moving,

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that one million per annum should now be applied to the gradual discharge of our national debt."

Sir Grey Cooper, after mentioning that his warmest wishes were for the success of such a scheme, objected to the present as being founded on grounds the most highly improbable. The average, he observed, was not fairly taken, or rather no average whatsoever had been laid down; but the general amount of our revenue had been inferred from that of the most productive year we had these twenty years experienced; from such a statement our probable revenue could not be fairly stated; or if a statement were made, it could be followed by nothing but disappointment. He adverted to a ministerial pamphlet published under the auspices of Mr Grenville in 1766, on the finances of this kingdom, wherein the necessity of drawing proper averages was strongly enforced, which had been totally neglected on the present occasion. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, in his accounts, had omitted a million of Exchequer bills, which he had issued last session, and of which dangerous commodity, he could not but remark, more were now seen in years of peace, than had been issued by the noble Lord in the blue ribbon (Lord North) in the course of the late war. The present system, he also argued, would not only drain but anticipate the produce of the sinking fund; a circumstance which, added to the redundancy of the Exchequer bills, must tend materially to injure our public credit.

Mr Fox, while he agreed in the necessity of the measure, thought the hypothesis on which the present process was founded, was by much too sanguine. In a former statement on this subject he remarked, that he had been highly arraigned for opposing a supposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr Pitt) that the amount of this year's revenue, drawn from a comparison with the quarters of 1784, would amount to 12,600,000 l. He had differed near 800,000 l. from that calculation; and it now appeared that the receipts at the Exchequer had been no more than 12,300,000 l.; from which, when 400,000 l. was subtracted, being the debt due from the East India Company, it appeared, the revenue amounted to no more than 11,900,000 l. or within 100,000 l. of his calculation.

Though he took no pride from this superiority of conjecture, he could not but observe, that the present statement was founded, in his opinion, on arguments perfectly similar and equally fallacious. The amount of the revenue of the present year being that of the greatest receipt, was taken as a standard; but to this was not opposed the expenditure of the present year, but the supposed expenses that may follow a future reduction; or, in other words, our most flourishing revenue of the one year was compared with our most reduced expenses of another. If these reductions were brought to any degree of certainty, the reasonings might perhaps be admitted; but even their defender had admitted how precarious they must ever prove. It was expected that 600,000 l. could in a future year be subtracted from the naval estimates, though the number of seamen at present was but 18,000. But did our situation, or the aspect of the politics in Europe, warrant any further reduction? or should not a farther increase of our naval strength be considered as infinitely more prudent? Would not a reduction of our army prove equally impolitic? and yet from this reduction no less than 360,000 l. was expected. He had been censured a short time since for saying, that some surplus may possibly arise; but he had now reason to retract his supposition, when it was found that all the surplus was found to be made up

of these reductions, which, in his opinion, were equally impolitic and impracticable.

After going over a part of the report, in which he pointed out several misstatements and false averages, he said, he would not proceed any further in reproaching the manner, when he was free to confess he approved of the measure. But he approved of it on grounds quite different from those of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had proposed it. He thought that the business of reducing our debt could not too soon be attempted; but, he was of opinion, that, instead of this boasted surplus, it would require an additional burden on the people. This, however, was justifiable and necessary; and there was therefore no occasion for the deception which was now employed. The present scheme, he also observed, was fraught with difficulties; either the Commissioners were to be entrusted with a secret power of purchasing stock at their own terms, a license which may be convertible to the worst of purposes; or, it must be done publicly, as was the present intention, in which case the market would be certainly raised; and the public must purchase at a dearer rate.—There was no medium in the dilemma; and every other guard which may be placed over the honesty of the Commissioners would equally militate against the economy which ought to be applied. He, for his part, was of opinion, that, to open a public subscription of stockholders, whose shares Parliament should be pledged to pay by instalments, would be a measure more economic, more binding on the faith of Parliament, and consequently more effectual for every purpose than the present mode was intended to produce.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended his statement of last year. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he observed, had not taken the amount of the assessed taxes into the account, which would raise it from 11,900,000 l. to 12,519,000 l. and consequently within 81,000 l. of his calculation, which, on so large a sum, was as accurate as could be expected. He approved in a certain degree of the idea thrown out of purchasing stock from a certain number of subscribers, but was apprehensive that it would be liable to many objections, particularly if a war should intervene, and in any case when the stocks would rise above par.

Mr Fox replied, that with regard to the first statement, the taxes of 1784, and of the current year, had not been considered on either side the arguments; and that therefore the amount of the assessed taxes were utterly excluded. In reply to the last objection, he pledged himself to bring forward a scheme of that nature free from those defects which the Right Hon. Gentleman had apprehended.

Mr Sheridan then made some remarks on the demands made for the civil list, and expressed his surprise on understanding that 210,000 l. was now to be called for to make good the deficiencies.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the arrears was only 30,000 l. and that the remaining 180,000 l. was the remainder of the Exchequer bills, for the payment of which the civil list was pledged to advance 50,000 l. per ann. but to which it was found unequal.

Mr Sheridan observed, that when the Right Hon. Gentleman, two years since, had called for 60,000 l. to defray the arrears of the civil list, he had solemnly promised that no more should be demanded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the assertion; but after a short conversation, in which Mr Fox took a part, on account of the lateness of the hour, the discussion was deferred to a future day.

Lord North made a few enquiries with respect to the amount of the different calculations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution then passed without a division. It was followed by three other resolutions respecting the taxes to be introduced.

Mr Francis, when the House was resumed, moved for several India papers. Adjourned.

## LONDON, March 30.

Yesterday morning the following very important and interesting intelligence was received at the India House from Bengal, by a packet which left Calcutta on the 11th of November last. The engagement entered into between Mr Hastings, on the part of the Governor General, and the Nabob Vizier had been fulfilled in every part—that is to say, the Vizier had paid every rupee of his balance, including the debt of 750,000 l. and the monthly subsidy due to the troops.—The provinces of Bengal, Benares, and Oude, were in perfect tranquillity.—Madajee Scindia preparing to proceed to the Deccan; and hostilities between Tippoo Sultan and the Maharras hourly expected, or actually commenced.—Seven ships loaded from Bengal, and no bills drawn upon the Company by the Governor General and Council.—The retrenchments ordered by the Court of Directors had been carried completely into effect; the orders upon the Treasury bore no discount; and the discount upon the bonds had fallen to eleven per cent.

A petition to the King and both Houses of Parliament, from the officers of the army and the inhabitants of Madras, is also brought over by this packet against that part of Mr Pitt's bill which regards the criminal institution. The petitions are strongly worded and numerously signed.

We also learn that there was a mutiny among the soldiers at Madras, on account of arrears of pay; but by the timely interference of the government, it was quelled before the packet failed.

The petition from the British inhabitants was not prepared when this packet failed—there had been much difference of opinion upon it.

In addition to the agreeable information (given above) received from India by the Intelligence packet, it is said, that a treaty of commerce and friendship has been concluded with the Nizam on the Malabar coast; from which it is presumed this country will derive considerable advantages. It is also confidently reported, that the Nabob of Arcot, besides remitting several important demands upon the Company's servants, has granted permission to such English officers, as were in his service to return to their

own country; The death of the late Lord North, the commonwealth, worth King, died at Admiral's Lane, this Monday, his church of St. James's, where he was deposited. The amount of the debt, is And Count mount There has from No Game duty Dine for The Address to the with the B To the Right by Divine Church in REVEREND WE, who beha the Episcopal early opportu return to your plishment of desire, you ef reverently that he has log and dan your endeavor mits us to en desired blessing a blessing wh God himself has so auspici per, and mal ooly in this need, by un worship; by ginit all its peace, conce nominations Whatever ment of fo agement, and And as you suffrages, (I April 1783, sed and com ed Bishop of he church of of Almighty unaniously cognise you veriment of all ecclesiast gte to rend million whic your high of given by the tive church; connected w power. The expe vined the the lay-men ty there was fully and p ted by su vition to the They were, able to affig hand. Soey our being m jects of the force, upon Britain, by by more ef much encre place confid whole libera rience, and this church's sarnely-rec continue of church; A our surpris, congruous church, and cessary in the lieve a bisho that the suc England ha to the work none such, But, ble for you. I dence he ha copal churc perfections verity, its to renounce and were re Father. A holders of t freely recei ceived a fre pacy, are t and have a hope, thro branch of t To thide



country, having previously discharged their ar-

The death of Sir John Burgoyne is confirmed by official dispatch to the Court of Directors. By his death, the command of the 19th regiment of dragoons, worth 3000 l. per annum is vacant.

**Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 31.** Saturday last died at Admiral Penn's, in Liguanea, Rear-Admiral Penn, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships upon this station, in the 85th year of his age. Monday his remains were interred in the parish church of St Andrew, at Halfway Tree, in the same grave where those of Admiral Holmes were deposited many years ago, and adjoining that of Admiral D'Anvers. By the death of the Admiral, the naval command devolves upon Captain John Pakenham, of the Janus.

The amount of the Duties on Attorneys Licences, from November to February, inclusive, is L. 11,939 5 0

**And Country Attorneys amount to** 1,080 1 3  
There has arisen from the warrants at 2 s. 6 d. from November to February, 34,370 0 0  
Game duty for 1784, 25,871 9 6  
Ditto for 1785, 50,889 66 6

The Address of the Episcopal Clergy of Connecticut to the Right Reverend Bishop SEABURY; with the Bishop's Answer.

By the Right Reverend Father in GOD, SAMUEL, by Divine Providence, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut.

REVEREND FATHER,

WE, who have hereto subscribed our names, in behalf of ourselves, and other Presbyters of the Episcopal Church, embrace with pleasure this early opportunity of congratulating you on your safe return to your native country; and on the accomplishment of that arduous enterprise in which, at our desire, you engaged. Devoutly do we adore and reverently thank the Great Head of the Church, that he has been pleased to preserve you through a long and dangerous voyage; that he has crowned your endeavours with success, and now at last permits us to enjoy under you the long and ardently desired blessing of pure, valid, and free episcopacy—a blessing which we receive as the precious gift of God himself; and humbly hope, that the work he has so auspiciously begun he will confirm and prosper, and make it a real benefit to our church, not only in this state, but in the American States in general, by uniting them in doctrine, discipline, and worship; by supporting the cause of Christianity against all its opposers; and by promoting piety, peace, concord, and mutual affection among all denominations of Christians.

Whatever can be done by us, for the advancement of so good a work, shall be done with united attention, and the exertion of our best abilities. And as you are now, by our voluntary and united suffrages, (signified to you, first at New York, in April 1783, by the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, and now ratified and confirmed in this present convention) elected Bishop of the branch of the catholic and apostolic church to which we belong; we, in the presence of Almighty God, declare to the world, that we do unanimously and voluntarily accept, receive, and recognize you to be our Bishop, supreme in the government of the church, and in the administration of all ecclesiastical offices. And we do solemnly engage to render you all that respect, duty, and submission which we believe do belong, and are due to your high office, and which, we understand, were given by the presbyters to their bishop in the primitive church; while, in her native purity, she was unconnected with, and uncontrolled by, any secular power.

The experience of many years had long ago convinced the whole body of the clergy, and many of the lay-members of our communion, of the necessity there was of having resident bishops among us. Fully and publicly was our cause pleaded, and supported by such arguments as must have carried conviction to the minds of all candid and liberal men. They were, however, for reasons which we are unable to assign, neglected by our superiors in England. Some of those arguments were drawn from our being members of the national church, and subjects of the British government. These lost their force, upon the separation of this country from Great Britain, by the late peace. Our cause became thereby more desperate, and our spiritual necessities were much increased. Filial affection still induced us to place confidence in our parent church and country, whose liberality and benevolence we had long experienced, and do most gratefully acknowledge. To this church was our immediate application directed, earnestly requesting a bishop to collect, govern, and continue our scattered, wandering, and sinking church; And great was, and still continued to be, our surprise, that a request so reasonable in itself, so congruous to the nature and government of that church, and begging for an officer so absolutely necessary in the church of Christ, as they and we believe a bishop to be, should be refused. We hope that the successors of the apostles in the church of England have sufficient reasons to justify themselves to the world and to God. We, however, know of none such, nor can our imagination frame any.

But, blessed be God, another door was opened for you. In the mysterious economy of his providence he had preserved the remains of the old Episcopal church of Scotland, under all the malice and persecutions of its enemies. In the school of adversity, its pious and venerable bishops had learned to renounce the pomps and grandeur of the world; and were ready to do the work of their heavenly Father. As out-casts, they pitied us; as faithful holders of the apostolical commission, what they had freely received they freely gave. From them we received a free, valid, and purely ecclesiastical episcopacy, are thereby made complete in all our parts, and have a right to be considered as a living, and we hope, through God's grace, shall be a vigorous branch of the catholic church.

To these venerable fathers our sincerest thanks are

due, and they had them most fervently. May the Almighty be their rewarder, regard them in mercy, support them under the persecutions of their enemies, and turn the hearts of their persecutors; and make their simplicity and godly sincerity known unto all men. And wherever the American Episcopal church shall be mentioned in the world, may this good deed which they have done for us be spoken of for a memorial of them.

JEREMIAH LEAMING,  
RICHARD MANSFIELD,  
ABRAHAM JARVIS,  
BELA HUBBARD,  
JOHN R. MARSHALL,  
and others.

Middletown,  
August 3. 1785.

Bishop SEABURY's Answer.

Reverend Brethren, beloved in our Lord Jesus Christ,

I HEARTILY thank you for your kind congratulations on my safe return to my native country; and cordially join with you in your joy, and thanks to Almighty God, for the success of that important business which your application excited me to undertake. May God enable us all to do every thing with a view to his glory, and the good of his church.

Accept of my acknowledgments for the assurances you give me of exerting your best abilities to promote the welfare, not only of our own church, but of common Christianity, and the peace and mutual affection of all denominations of Christians. In so good a work, I trust, you will never find me either backward or negligent.

I should, most certainly, be very apprehensive of sinking under the weight of that high office to which I have been, under God's providence, raised by your voluntary and free election, did I not assure myself of your ready advice and assistance in the discharge of its important duties: grateful, therefore, to me must be the assurances you give, of supporting the authority of your Bishop upon the true principles of the primitive church, before it was corrupted and corrupted by secular connexions and worldly policy. Let me entreat your prayers to our Supreme Head, for the continual presence of his Holy Spirit, that I may in all things do his blessed will.

The surprise you express at the rejection of your application in England, is natural. But where the ecclesiastical and civil constitutions are so closely woven together as they are in that country, the first characters in the church for station and merit may find their good dispositions rendered ineffectual, by the intervention of the civil authority: And whether it is better to submit quietly to this state of things in England, or to risk that confusion which would probably ensue, should an amendment be attempted, demands serious consideration.

The sentiments you entertain of the venerable Bishops in Scotland are highly pleasing to me. Their conduct through the whole business was candid, friendly, and Christian; appearing to me to be founded in, and conducted by, the true principles of the primitive, apostolical church. And I hope you will join with me in manifestations of gratitude to them, by always keeping up the most intimate communion with them and their suffering church.

SAMUEL, Bp. Ep. Ch. Connecit.

Middletown, Aug. 3. 1785.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 30.

"The House did not begin business to-day till past four o'clock, owing to the lateness of the Court, and Levee, at St James's, when Lord Inchiquin brought up a road bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Mr Cecil also brought up a report respecting another road bill in Staffordshire, which was likewise read a second time.

"Several papers were presented from the East India House, and ordered to lie on the table.

"An account of coals imported from Scotland last year, was also laid before the House.

"Mr Jackson took his seat for Melcombe Regis, in the room of Mr Stuart.

"Mr Jenkinson brought in his Newfoundland fishery bill, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

"Mr Pitt having come down to the House, Mr Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee of yesterday, for allowing one million to his Majesty towards the reduction of the national debt.

"When the clauses were read for duties on perfumery ware, and additional ones on distilleries,

"Mr Pulteney made several observations on what had passed yesterday on the state of finance; he objected to that clause which imposes additional duties on distilleries, doubting whether it would not tend to encrease the spirit of smuggling.

"Mr Joliffe reprobated the idea of taxing inferior traders, and thought the proprietors of land the proper objects of taxation. As a person of landed property, he said, it would particularly affect him; but that he was willing, in common with others, to bear his share of the public burden, rather than it should be thrown on those who could not sustain the weight of it.

"Mr Dempster expressed his happiness that there was at length a plan laid down for reducing the national debt. The Hon. member was, however, inclined to feel very differently respecting an additional tax on distilleries, which he thought would only serve to encrease smuggling, which in the north, in the distillery branch alone, had of late grown to such a height as to occasion a loss to the revenue of at least between three and four hundred thousand pounds a-year. This fact, he said, he could prove.

"Mr Pyle thought the landed interest already sufficiently taxed.

"Sir Grey Cooper said, he would reserve himself till it came before the House in the shape of a bill.

"Mr Pitt replied to what fell from the several Hon. members, and said, that steps would be taken to improve the revenue on the distillery and tobacco; and that he was far from thinking, that an additional duty on distillery would encrease the spirit of

struggling, rather checks, to which would be given. "Mr Dempster replied, and said he could bring proof of what he had offered.

"Mr Steele thought it related only to what had happened in the north.

"The resolutions were then agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

"Major Scott moved for two letters respecting Mr Hastings; and, being seconded by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, it was agreed to.

"The order of the day was then moved for on the second reading of Mr Marham's bill for better securing the freedom of election.

"Mr Bamber Gascoigne said, that he had opposed Mr Crewe's bill, as he thought it went to deprive men of their birth-rights. On the same ground he objected to the present bill, which he thought a wanton stretch of power. The Hon. member treated the principles of the bill with great force of ridicule, and said that he should give it every opposition in his power.

"Mr Drake opposed the motive which had induced the Hon. member to bring forward the bill, but thought that he had erred in judgment.

"Mr Marham defended his bill, and endeavoured to remove the objections that had been brought against it. If gentlemen, he said, thought that the influence of the Crown ought to be encreased, he would allow that his bill would be improper; but, as no such thing had been advanced, he should contend for the propriety of his bill.

"Mr Drake and others were preparing to rise, and a division was expected, upon which the fate of the bill was thought extremely doubtful."

Died, in the province of Bahar, East Indies, on the 11th October last, much regretted, Mr William Moubrey, surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service. His friends will please accept of this notification of his death.

The Katharine and Peggy, Captain Dowie, belonging to Kincardine, is on shore at Holy Island.

## SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from Elsinore, March 14.

"We have only by the present to acquaint you, that, since our last of 4th instant, very little alteration in the weather has taken place here. The Sound keeps still shut up with ice, and so strong is it, that we are daily exchanging visits from and to our neighbours in Sweden over land."

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

Edinburgh College, April 3. 1786.

The Proprietors of SCOTS LAW will begin a Course of Lectures the first week of May next.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, Edinburgh, March 29. 1786.

THE schemes now in agitation by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for the improvement of the city, are, in many respects, ornamental to the town, and useful to the inhabitants; but it is matter of regret, that measures, good in themselves, should be rendered obnoxious, by the expensive and oppressive method by which they are carried into execution. As accommodations entry to Edinburgh from the south, must be a great advantage to the city, as well as to the inhabitants of the country around; and the only complete way of effecting this desirable object, was by a bridge over the Cowgate. The erection of this bridge is put under the management of Commissioners; but these would appear to be merely nominal, the whole direction centers with the Magistrates. It is they who appoint all the officers and managers belonging to the work; and it is by their fiat that the price is fixed, which those who give up their houses to the public are to receive in return. The decorations and improvements of a town ought to be carried on at the least possible expense to individuals, and where an expense is unavoidable it ought to fall equally on the whole community. Agreeable to this principle, if any inhabitant must yield up his property, to give place to public works, he ought to receive a full and ample remuneration to be paid by those who reap an equal benefit; but whose property does not interfere with the projected work; and if the price given is in any respect inadequate, so as to deprive him of a more valuable property than he can purchase again for the same money, it is plain he pays more than his proportion, and the work is in fact executed, in part, at his particular expense. In the act for building the fourth bridge, a provision was made for a fund to be levied on the citizens at large, for defraying the necessary expenses of purchasing the grounds, &c. but by some deficiency in the manner appointed for valuing the property, individuals have not been sufficiently recompensed for what has been taken from them, but have been obliged, in general, to accept whatever was offered them, rather than to resort to the insufficient mode of obtaining justice established by the act. If a widow and her orphan children depended entirely for their support and education on an income of 30l. or 40l. a-year, from houses that fell to be pulled down, was it any indemnification to them to receive ten years purchase for their property; and thereby have their income, their only fund of support, reduced to one half? If a charitable establishment possessed a hundred a-year in rents; was it just, by giving them 400 l. to reduce the funds of the charity from 100 l. to 40 l. a-year? And if these things took place, not where the bridge was to be built, but where new buildings were to be erected by the side of it, on purpose to draw a large revenue to what is called the public fund; will it not appear still more unjust? Will not every person endowed with the common feelings of humanity cry out, that this was injustice, and that some provision ought to have been made in the act, in order to enable the juries to put a value, not merely on the walls to be pulled down, but on the value on the property, such as would render the proprietor in no worse a situation after being deprived of it, than what he was in before. The man who is compelled to sell for the benefit of the public, what he would have wished to retain, and what it would have been advantageous for him to keep possession of, is surely entitled to a higher recompence than the person who sells to gratify his own will, or advance his own interest. No provision of this sort was however made by the

former act; and the same price has been given indiscriminately to every one without distinction, however it might injure or affect the income of charity, or lessen the small portion of the widow and orphan. The inhabitants of Edinburgh did not know what might be the effect of the clauses in the former bill, of which they had then no experience; but having now felt the injustice of these provisions, they ought to consider the matter seriously, before they allow another bill of the same nature to be carried into a law. A new bill is introduced, and intended to be hurried through Parliament, empowering the Magistrates themselves, without the intervention of any Commissioners, to purchase the property of the Luckenbooths, Weigh-house, and others; and the bill is to contain clauses similar to those that have produced the effects complained of. This proposed bill has the additional disadvantage, that the time for putting it in execution is left nearly indefinite, at least is extended to a considerable number of years, so that the inhabitants cannot be secure of their properties for a long time to come. It behoves them, therefore, to take care; that if the present bill shall at all pass, it may be so modified and corrected, as not to admit of the same abuse and injustice that the other has occasioned.

It is very curious to observe the method that has been adopted by our rulers to draw money from the pockets of the citizens. By the act already past, the Commissioners were to have the power to levy from the heritors 10 per cent. of the valuation of Edinburgh for one year, in case such a sum should be wanted, to defray the deficiencies of the expense of building the South Bridge. From the bill now to be brought into Parliament, it appears, that this provision was by no means necessary; that a very small portion, if any at all, of such money, would be wanted by the Commissioners; but this money was really intended for a different purpose from what was then held out to the public, as appears from the clauses respecting it introduced into the new bill. The Magistrates would not at first venture, openly and avowedly, to levy, and put under their own management, a sum so great as 10 per cent. of the valuation of Edinburgh: They, therefore, put it under the management of Commissioners, under a pretence that it might be necessary for what they knew to be a popular undertaking. But the bill now printed tells us, that this money will not be necessary for the purpose originally proposed. It is, nevertheless, to be levied, in its full extent, by the Commissioners, and to be paid over by them to the Magistrates, to be applied for new improvements at any time within eleven years. Now, however necessary and advantageous the South Bridge may be, and however willing the inhabitants might be to pay a tax, to obtain a thing so desirable and advantageous, on the supposition too, that the money was to be managed, not by the Magistrates, but by the Commissioners appointed by Parliament; yet it by no means appears, that the improvements now proposed are so necessary or essential to the community in general, as in any degree to justify the levying of so great a tax, or the intrusting it to the Magistrates, who seem to be willing to dispose of the purses of their fellow-citizens with a very liberal hand.

By the late act, the Magistrates who had formerly lighted and cleaned the streets of Edinburgh out of the public funds, got themselves eased of that burthen, and laid a new tax of two per cent. yearly of the valuation of property on the inhabitants, under the management of Commissioners. The streets are not much better lighted than formerly; the Magistrates must therefore gain a sum equal, or nearly so, to the tax now laid on. But to what purpose is the sum so saved to be applied? Might it not be appropriated to maintain the poor, and save the citizens from a Poor's Rate? Or are the Magistrates to be allowed, under the pretence of enriching the public as a community, to drain their pockets as individuals, by new taxes every year, without designing to give the least account of what is done with all this money? Yes; the Magistrates will continue to do so; they are not chosen by the community at large; they are not accountable to them; and therefore their interests and those of the inhabitants are not the same. It must be the desire of the former to accumulate in their own hands all the power and patronage they can; and power and patronage, it is known, attend the person who has command of the money of the public. The rulers of Edinburgh will therefore go on, laying burden after burden on its inhabitants so long as they are willing to bear it. But it is now high time that their encroachments were stopped, and that the citizens, awakened from their present lethargy, should look around for the proper method, not only to suppress such encroachments for the future, but also to procure an account of the bypast administration of the revenue of the public. This can only be done by means of the citizens, particularly the heritors, meeting together and establishing a fund, and appointing a committee to oppose the present bill, unless properly altered, and to enquire into the expenditure of the taxes already established. By once paying a trifling sum, they will thus be enabled to relieve themselves and their posterity from an accumulating load of perpetual burthen, which, if they take no such steps, they must be subjected to.

The heads of the bill now handed about, propose to enlarge the burial ground of the Greyfriars Church-yard.—A burying ground in the middle of a great town, is certainly exceedingly improper, and highly detrimental to the health of the inhabitants. The burial ground in Edinburgh was originally adjoining to St Giles's Church, where the Parliament Close now is. When the town increased it was removed to the Greyfriars Church, which was then without the limits of the town, at least of that part of it that was inhabited; but the town is now extended on all sides of that Church-yard. If therefore any change whatever is to be made on the burying-ground, the proper one would be to purchase a large field, totally without the limits of the town, there to bury the dead, shutting up the old one altogether.

I am, &c.



## Money wanted to borrow,

At Four and a Half per cent.

**THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS**, at the term of Martinmas next, upon most undoubted heritable security. The interest to be paid punctually, either in London or Edinburgh; and the borrower will have no objection to be bound to pay the principal in London, when required. Apply to William Lumfaine, clerk to the signet.



## FOR LONDON, The Lovely Mary, RICHARD GARDNER.

For WILLIAM BEATSON, Master; Lying in Leith harbour taking in goods, and sails the first favourable opportunity of wind and weather. The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, 'Change hours; mornings and evenings' on board the ship; or at his house in Queen's-street, Leith. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

## FOR PHILADELPHIA, THE SHIP ALEXANDER, ALEXANDER RITCHIE Master.

She is a good vessel, sails fast, has a new Mediterranean pass, and excellent accommodations for passengers; is expected to be ready to take in goods at Greenock in a few days, and will be clear to sail by the 30th of April.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Allan and Stewart, Edinburgh, Mr. William Donald merchant, Glasgow, or John Stuart, Greenock.



## Direct for St PETERSBURGH, THE SHIP Betsey and Brothers, DAVID WISHART Master.

Is now ready to take on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to sail about the 15th April current.

She is a fine large vessel, sails the fastest of any in the trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, having a large cabin and two flat rooms.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Peter and Francis Forrester and Company, Leith, or at the Russia Warehouse, Exchange, Edinburgh; where may be had as usual, all sorts of Russia Sheetings, Diapers, Drillings, Table Cloths, Printed Linens, Russia Soap, &c.

N. B. The Betsey and Brothers also takes in goods for Copenhagen and Ellinore.

## NOTICE.

**THE Executors of the will of THOMAS SCOT, Esq;** who died at Grange the 6th of January last, request such persons as have not given in their accounts or claims against him, to lodge the same, without delay, in the hands of Alexander Pirie writer in Edinburgh, in order that speedy payment may be ordered, and the executors discharged of their trust. Not to be repeated.

## TO BE LET.

For such number of years as can be agreed on.

**THE LIME KILNS of MUTTON-HOLE**, with the Limestone Quarries and pertinents thereto belonging, presently possessed by Mr. Waddell, with a suitable quantity of Land, for the convenience of the tenant, lying in the parish of Cranston and shire of Edinburgh.

Persons inclining to take the premises, will attend at the house of Malcolm McKellar, innkeeper in Haugh head, on Monday the 10th day of April, at two o'clock afternoon.

## JUDICIAL SALE

### Of Lands in Ayr-shire.

**TO BE SOLD** within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday 12th July 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

All and Whole that Part and Portion of the Lands of Nethermaids, commonly called MAINSMARSHALL, and the Sixteen Shilling Eight Penny Lands of old extent of Mains called MAINSNEILL, lying within the parish of Leith, and shire of Ayr.

The free proven rent, after deduction of minister's stipend, schoolmaster's salary, feu-duties to the superior, and one fifth part of the gross rent for teind, amounts to 41 l. 8 s. 11 d. 5-12ths Sterling. And the proven value of the lands, at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to 957 l. 14 s. 1 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

The above lands hold feu of a subject superior, and are conveniently situated in the neighbourhood of the town of Leith.

The articles of roup, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of Mr. John Callender depute-clerk of Session.—And for further particulars apply to William Dun writer in Leith, factor on the estate, or William Hay writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

## A House to Sell.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, on Monday the 24th April current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

**A TENEMENT of LAND**, situated about the middle of Stevenlaw's Close, on the west side, consisting of three stories, with a back close and large cellar under the Old Assembly Hall, at present possessed by Mrs. Whitlaw and others, at the rent of 15 l. 15 s.

The situation of this House may soon become valuable by the public improvements now going on upon the fourth side of the street.

The articles of roup and title-deeds to be seen in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, Shakespeare Square, who has power to conclude a sale by private bargain.

Not to be repeated.

## ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD 1786.

**MESS. BIGGARS and Co.** lay down cloth as soon as the season permits, and bleach at the following prices.

All Linen Cloth, yard-wide and under, not exceeding 1000 warp, at 3 d. 1500, 5 d. 1100, 3 d. 1600, 5 d. 1200 and 1300, 4 d. 1700 and above, 6 d. 1400, 4 d.

Diaper, at 4 d. per yard. Tweeling, at 4 d. per yard. Damask, 5 d. Long Lawn, 3 d. Cambric, 4 d.

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

Patrick Murray baker, head of Liberton's Wynd. Samuel Gilmore ropemaker, Gra'smarket. John Sutherland and Son flax-dressers, Canongate. Alexander Gray, at the lapping-house, Pleasance. Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith. George Norrie, merchant, Leith. James Carstairs weaver, Dalkeith. Mrs. Tod grocer, Fishrow. James Hall flax-dresser, Peebles. Robert Paterson stamp-maker, Melrose. Messrs. Biggars and Co. Siennes,—at their shop, foot of Stone-law's Close, Cowgate,—and at the Bleachfield.

## BY ORDER OF THE

### Hon. Commissioners of the Customs.

**THERE is to be exposed to SALE at the Customhouse** of the following Ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day.

INVERNESS, Thursday, 6th April 1786.

The following GOODS which were lodged in his Majesty's Warehouse for security of the Duties, and have remained there unentered beyond the time limited by law.

6 Hogheads Red French Wine.  
3 Casks and 4 Boxes Prunes.  
20 Casks Rosin.

11 Bales and 10 Bags Walnuts.

Also for Sale at INVERNESS.  
10 Hogheads containing 513 gallons Portugal Red Wine, which have been condemned in Exchequer.

THURSO, Saturday, 8th April 1786.

17 Dozen and 4 Bottles Red French Wine.—And

1 Dozen and 2 Bottles Red French Wine.

CAMPBELLTOWN, Tuesday, 11th April 1786.

The Materials of the Hull of the Sloop Swift, burthen

24 tons, after being broke up, with her Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel.

KIRKWALL, Thursday, 13th April 1786.

Six Open Boats, with their Masts, Sails, Oars, and Rud-

ders; 4 Hampers containing 5 dozen and 10 bottles of White Wine; 9 Dozen Deals; and 2 Barrels Tar.

## A House and Area to Sell.

**AS the HOUSE**, presently possessed by the Antiquarian Society, lying on the north side of the Cowgate of Edinburgh, is found improper for the purpose of their Museum, it is proposed to dispose of the same, with the Area thereto belonging, by public roup, on Wednesday the 12th of April current, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon. The house consists of three floors, containing the following apartments and conveniences, viz. In the ground floor a large kitchen, a servants hall adjoining, an ale cellar, a coal cellar, and a cellar fitted up with catacombs;—on the parlour floor, a lobby, a large parlour, three fire rooms, and a room without a fire place;—on the second floor, five rooms with fire places;—on the third floor, the same number of fire rooms with two large closets;—and in the upper or garret floor, which is neatly lathed and plastered, the same number of apartments.

On the west side of the house, a hen-house, midding-stead, and two little houses;—on the front of the area and on the line with the Cowgate, two handsome pavilions, for stable, coach-house, and hay-lofts. The area is in length from north to south 228 feet, and in breadth fronting the Cowgate 66 feet. There is a water-pipe in the house from the town's pipes, which runs into a large cistern of lead at the kitchen door. There is a carriage entry to the house from the Cowgate, and also a foot entry from the High-street, by the New Bank Close.

The premises are in good order, and may be seen every day, Sundays excepted, betwixt the hours of eleven and two o'clock. Mr. James Cummyng, secretary to the Antiquarian Society, will give information as to further particulars.

## Sale of Houses and Two Gardens

### At Leith.

**TO BE SOLD**, by public roup, in Gibb's Coffeehouse, Leith, upon Saturday the 15th April 1786, at twelve o'clock noon.

**ALL and WHOLE** these Two DWELLING-HOUSES in Lee's Quarter, Leith. One of them lately possessed by Mr. William Edmondstone furgeon in Leith, now deceased; the other possessed by Mrs. Lindsay, with the two Gardens thereto belonging.—As also, sundry Small Houses lying at the head of the said gardens.

The articles of roup, proffers of writings, which is clear, and a rental of the subjects, to be seen in the hands of Mr. John Cheyne furgeon in Leith, or of Mr. John Anderson merchant there.

If not sold, the above house lately possessed by Mr. Edmondstone will be LET.

As also, all the MEDICINES and SHOP UTENSILS belonging to the late Mr. Edmondstone; and all his Books in Physic and Surgery will be sold, by public roup, upon Tuesday the 18th April 1786. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till the whole are sold off.

## FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

**ALL those large and Spacious Build-**ings, or Red Herring Works, situate on Isle Martin, within Lochbroom in Scotland; together with 10 acres of good Meadow or Pasture Land, subject to the yearly payment for 1 s. per acre for ever, and in which is plenty of good peats of fuel.

These Works are almost new and very extensive, having conveniences to cure upwards of Five Thousand Barrels of Red and White Herrings in a season.—There is a good Quay for loading and discharging ships, a good Dwelling-house and Kitchen Garden, with stone fence. The harbour is very commodious for ships of any burden. The buildings are of stone, lime, and slate; and Lochbroom is not only the most noted place in all Scotland for a Herring Fishery, but quite in the centre of all the Fisheries; so that these Works may be supplied with herrings at a small expense.

A purchaser may be accommodated with one half of the purchase money on interest secured in the premises; and further particulars may be had by applying to Kenneth Mackenzie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr. John Woodhouse of Liverpool, merchant.

## LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE

### TO BE SOLD.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 21st June 1786; betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of HILTON, with the Advocation, Donation, and Right of Patronage of the church of Hilton, lying in the united parishes of Hilton and Whitfom, and shire of Berwick.

These lands are of an excellent soil, and most conveniently situated, being within a few miles of lime and coal, and of the market towns of Berwick, Dunfermline, and Coldstream.—They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, are in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars, and has power to deal by private bargain, previous to the day of roup.

Alexander Brown, tenant at Wynnefield, will show the estate.

## AYRSHIRE.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, in whole or in Lots, within the King's Arms Inn in Ayr, upon Friday the 12th day of May next.

The Lands of BROCKLOCH, lying in the parish of Maybole, and shire of Ayr. These lands are holden of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess books at 113 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. They extend to nearly 300 acres Scotch measure, are situated within a mile of the town of Maybole, and are highly improvable.

The free rent payable out of these lands just now, after deduction of all public burdens, is 25 l. Sterling. But the present leases, which were for fifteen years, expire at Whit-funday next, when a very considerable rise may be expected. The proprietor has already been offered 90 l. Sterling per annum for a new lease.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, may be seen in the hands of Andrew Blane, writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Limond, writer in Ayr, persons intending to purchase, either by private bargain, or at the roup, may apply for further information.

## Third Notice—First Term.

**IN the process of Ranking and Sale**, at the instance of Patrick Copland, late writer in Edinburgh, now in Banff, trustee for Elizabeth Allan, and Alexander Allan, her husband, against George Hay, grandson and heir of the deceased John Hay merchant in Elgin, and all sundry the Creditors of the said John Hay, the Lord Justice Clerk, of date the 22d February last, granted commission and diligence for proving the rental, value, and holding of the subjects under sale, and other points, in common form, and nominated and appointed Lord Edgmore, of course, to rank the Creditors; and assigned the first federal day of June next to the whole Creditors of the bankrupt, to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them respectively, against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the First Term, with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and ordained the said interlocutor to be infertile in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant, once every week for three weeks successively, immediately after that date, to the end it might come to the knowledge of all parties concerned.—In obedience to which this intimation is made.

THO. BRUCE, Clerk.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

### Soft Soap Work for Sale.

**TO BE SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within Gibb's Coffeehouse in Leith, upon Friday the 21st day of April 1786, betwixt the hours of twelve noon, and two afternoon. That AREA and HOUSES, lying on the west side of the Tolbooth Wynd, South Leith, lately employed by the Leith Soper Company, for a SOAP WORK, with the Cisterns and Utensils thereto belonging.

The articles of roup, and inventory of the utensils, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Jamieson writer to the signet; and the subjects will be shown by Mr. David Neilson at the Soap Work, who will commune with any person inclining to make a private bargain.

N. B. The business of the CANDLE WORK is carried on by the Leith Soper Company, as formerly.

## Judicial Sale of Durn,

### BY ADJOURNMENT.

#### And the Price further reduced.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d day of June 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands, Barony, and Estate of DURN, with the Teinds and Mill of the same, lying in the parish of Fordyce and shire of Banff; the proven free rent whereof, exclusive of the cess, which is paid by the tenants, is 721 l. 6 s. 4 d. 3-12ths; and the upset price, which originally was 19,467 l. 10 s. 6 d. and was afterwards reduced to 18,000 l. is now to be 17,000 l. Sterling.

The valued rent is 952 l. Scots; and those parts of the lands held of the Crown entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county.

The estate is reckoned to contain about 1600 Scots acres, exclusive of a share in an undivided common and moss. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of that populous flourishing sea-port town, called Portferry, five miles from Banff, and three from Cullen, through all which the great post-road leads, and in that district of the shire called the Borne, remarkable for its excellent soil and climate; fertile in all kinds of grain, and of late much distinguished for a spirit of improvement.—The estate is well tenanted, most of the leases nearly expired; and upon a renewal, it is expected will yield more than double the present rent.—The lands abound with lime-stone, marble, and whin-stone quarries; and on the hill of Durn there are great quantities of white stone, fit for potteries, for which advantageous offers have been made. The lands are also well accommodated with the means of improvement, as the barony has a servitude on the inexhaustible mosses of Park, and from their vicinity to water-carriage, coal, and every other necessary, are easily procured. The Gardens of Durn are very extensive, and well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds; a considerable part of the estate contiguous to the house is inclosed and subdivided with whin and thorn hedges, with belts of thriving young plantations, which renders the parks remarkably warm and well sheltered. There is likewise a good deal of old planting about the house, on which no value is put.

A new house may be set down at a little distance from the old one, on a more elevated and most eligible spot, in the middle of a rich loamy field of forty acres, well supplied with spring and running water, and diversified with most delightful and extensive prospects of the Moray Frith and adjacent country.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr. Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of session; and the rental, with a measurement of the estate, in the hands of Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale; to whom, or Mr. Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of Session, intending purchasers may apply for other particulars. A plan of the estate lies with Mr. James Duff at Banff, factor appointed by the Court; and John Rose, gardener at Durn, will show the grounds.

The following CASE is well worth the Attention

of the Public.

Mr Hayman, Great Marlborough-street, LONDON.

## SIR,

**BEING** relieved, by the use of your MARETANT'S DROPS, of one of the most afflicting complaints that human nature can endure, I unfeignedly send you my case (by favour of Messrs. Husband, Elder, and Co. of Edinburgh, who were privy to my course of your medicine), for publication.

My disorder was of the FISTULA kind, very near the Anus, which originally seized me (from what cause I know not) with a violent swelling, preventing the natural evacuation of urine, and subjecting me to the most agonizing pain. It came to a head, and suppurated seven different times, issuing such quantities of matter as to reduce me extremely low, accompanied with a continued sickness and total loss of appetite. In this feeble state I had recourse to your drops; when I had taken two bottles only, I perceived myself to recover strength, my sickness left me, and appetite increased; by a further perseverance, I soon became able to return to my daily employ, and in the course of seventeen bottles every symptom of the disorder vanished. I left off taking the drops about two years; but mult confels to you I was lately alarmed at some signs of a return, which made me again have recourse to your drops, and by the time I had taken half a bottle my fears subsided; and I am therefore happy to acknowledge the perfectness of my cure.

COLLINGTON,  
Four miles West of Edinr.  
November 1785.

I am, SIR,  
Your obedient humble  
servant,

GEORGE MUIRHEAD.

N. B. The Commissioners of Stamps having caused the words "J. Hayman, Marlborough-street," to be engraved in the Government label, denominating the duty on each genuine bottle of these drops, it may be deemed a security against a spurious fort. A caution, however, is still necessary against those designing men, who obtrude a composition on the unwary in the name of the late proprietor, Surgeon Norton; whereas the medicines prepared in his lifetime were recalled shortly after his decease, which happened in May 1783; from which time the vendors thereof throughout the kingdom became agents to Mr. Hayman, who had the confidential trust and management of this business, both as to the preparation of the medicine and giving advice to the patients, ever since the year 1774.

These drops, which eradicate all scorbutic eruptions, from the most trifling appearance on the skin to those virulent ulcers which endanger the limbs, are sold at 5 s. 3 d. per bottle, duty included, at Mr. Hayman's; and at Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, and COMPANY'S, Edinburgh.

## To be SOLD, by private bargain.

### THE House and Lands of Rosebank,

near Roslin.

The House consists of eight rooms and kitchen, besides bed-rooms. Five of the rooms are 16 feet square each, (with a pantry, cellars (one of which is fitted up with catacombs) and other conveniences. The offices consist of a barn, byre, stable and coach-house, with a barn-yard and hen-houses. The stable has stalls for six horses. The garden is upwards of an acre in extent, and is furnished with a variety of fruit-trees, very thriving, and of the best sorts.—The grounds consist of ten acres, which are inclosed and divided into two parks. There is a small house upon the premises, consisting of four rooms, two good closets, and garrets, which, in the summer season, if the proprietor inclines, may be let to great advantage.

The situation of Rosebank, upon the river North Esk, and adjoining to the beautiful ancient Chapel of Roslin, is most delightful, commanding all the beauties both of Roslin and Hawthornden, distant seven miles from Edinburgh. For particulars, apply to Alexander Young writer to the signet.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**THE Medicine** Tax having rendered it necessary for the Proprietors of the BAUME DE VIE to make new arrangements in the vending thereof, purchasers are desired to take notice, that, by favour of the Commissioners of Stamps, the Names of T. Beckert and Messrs. Dickey and Co. are engraved on the Office labels, which will, for the future, be affixed to the cork of every bottle; that the hand-writing of T. Beckert, a proprietor, is continued; and that counterfeiting the engraving, or the writing, is a Capital offence.

The above information is given, that the takers of the Baume may not receive injury from any spurious fort. Be careful, therefore, to observe, that the names are engraved and written, as above, which will prevent imposition, as no persons can procure those labels from the Stamp-office, beside the said Dickey and Co. who, alone, are authorised to supply retailers in town and country.

As the Virtues of the Baume are universally known, for giving relief in most disorders of the stomach, in the Gout, the Rheumatism, &c. we only repeat the names of the principal vendors in London, viz. T. Eckert, Pall Mall, and Dickey and Co. Bow Church Yard. Price, 3 s. 6 d. Stamp included;—and also by Husband, Elder, and Co. Edinburgh; Mr. Thomson, Aberdeen; Mr. Nicol, Dundee; and Morrison and Son, Perth.

## Restoration of Sight, by

### DR JAMES'S FEVER POWDER.

**A** New instance of the wonderful efficacy of this medicine, as communicated by the Reverend Mr. TONYN, of Radnage, near Wycomb in Buckinghamshire, in the case of Ann Carey, in the 19th year of her age.

"This young woman, about four years ago, sleeping carefully over a lighted candle, burnt her right eye with the scalding tallow. Her mother applied the usual salves; and after some weeks her eye becoming daily worse, she was brought to me, as her parents had no other means of supporting a large family but their labour, and could not employ a surgeon. The eye was then much inflamed; her face and head on the same side were considerably swelled, and there was a great discharge from the eye. I directed her to bathe it with the Vegeto-mineral Water of Goulard, and gave her a cooling ointment to dress it with. The swelling subsided; but, as I perceived no amendment of the eye, I recommended her to the care of a surgeon in the neighbourhood, a gentleman of great professional merit and humanity. Every outward application which he could devise was tried: he gave her medicines as alternatives, made issues in her arm, and a seton in her neck. She grew worse. A course of mercurials was thought advisable, but no good effect ensued. Her left eye also was now affected; she was seized with convulsion fits, and soon became totally blind. Every evacuation was impeded, and the catamenia entirely obstructed. She complained of great pains in her stomach and head; and the fits returned almost daily; she had often three, and sometimes four, in the day, and she was greatly emaciated.

The surgeon said he could be of no use to her, and wished to have her sent to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, where she was recommended and admitted in June 1784. She remained there, I think, ten weeks, was then discharged as incurable, and returned home with all her complaints.

At the end of May last her parents told me, she was so ill, that without some relief they thought she would soon die. I then determined to give her Dr James's Powder, in doses of six grains, on going to bed. After she had taken it eight days, she thought herself better; the pains in her stomach and head were greatly abated. In a month she perceived some light with her left eye; and, on examining it, the white film with which it was overpread appeared to be separated about the breadth of a thread directly before the pupil. Towards the end of the fifth week, her mother neglected to give her some rhubarb, which she had been provided with in case of convulsion, and she had a slight fit, and the headach and pains in her stomach returned with a feverish heat. I increased the dose of powder to ten grains for two nights, and gave at the same time 20 and 25 grains of rhubarb. The effect was, that the catamenia returned perfectly, and every uneasy sensation was removed on the second day. In a few days more the film with her left eye, so as to know her family; and in less than two months she attempted to make lace, and wrought some of a coarse sort. In nine weeks she could see a little with the eye that had been burnt; the swelling of her head was entirely reduced; she recovered her strength and appetite, and was grown absolutely fat. Her right eye is now healed, though the sight of that is imperfect; but her left eye is entirely well.

Humanity forbids that so wonderful a recovery should be concealed.

C. W. TONYN."

Radnage, Nov. 25. 1785.

This instance of the restoration of sight will be another proof of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr James's Powder, when taken as an alternative; but those who would avail themselves of the virtues of this medicine will be careful to procure the genuine fort. Every art is practised to impose spurious preparations upon the public. Some have gone so far as to forge Mr. Newbery's signature (against one of whom, a druggist in Throgmorton-street, a verdict has been lately obtained, with three hundred pounds damages); and at this time, one Benjamin Perrin (formerly a servant with Dr. James) is daring enough to offer powders to sale, under the artful pretence of having been chemical operator to the Doctor, though he never was employed in that capacity, and though he never assisted in any part of the process of his Fever Powder. To obviate such impositions, the public are in possession of the fullest evidence, that of the solemn deposition of Dr. James himself, in an affidavit which he left in the hands of his executors, and which they published as a satisfaction to the world soon after his decease. In this he declared, that he never admitted any person to be present at the process of his Fever Powder, but his son Robert Harcourt James, and Mr. Newbery; and as they have never discovered the art and secret of it, no other persons can know the real preparation.—An alteration in a medicine of so delicate and powerful a nature may prove of fatal consequence; and mankind will not suffer themselves to become the dupes, perhaps the victims, to daring and ignorant pretenders.

The genuine Powder is sold only by FRANKS NEWBERY, at No. 45, in St. Paul's Church-yard, five doors from the Trunkmaker's towards St. Paul's School; and sold also by Husband, Elder, and Co. at Edinburgh. Each packet has a label on the outside, signed F. Newbery; and as an additional security against counterfeits, his name, by favour of the Commissioners of the Stamp-office, is printed in all the stamps.